son writes: "While adults of many species of these graceful and showy insects [Odonata] were numerous about the margins of the lake, larvae were never found abundant. The few specimens of the latter collected came chiefly from the muddy bottoms in shallow water, as at stations 7 and 41. The larvae, however, were often found in the stomachs of rock bass and blue-spotted sunfish, less frequently in those of the common sunfish."

Needham, listing the Odonata of this same survey, enumerates 34 species of imagos and perhaps 17 species of larvae or exuviae. The proportions of imago-species to larva-species here is very nearly the same as in the Beaufort list, 2:1.

Neopaniasis, New Name for Paniasis Druce 1890 (Lepidoptera)

By William F. Rapp, Jr.

Recently the author found that *Paniasis* Druce (Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1890, p. 500) is a homonym of *Paniasis* Champion (Biol. Centr. Amer., Zool., Col., vol. 4 (pt. 1), p. 208, 1886). Therefore, the new name *Neopaniasis* is proposed to replace *Paniasis* Druce, 1890. When Druce erected this genus on a new species *aleoptera,* he placed it in the family Melameridae, which is now included in the family Dioptidae. However, in a personal communication from Mr. Hahn W. Capps of the Division of Insect Identification, U. S. Department of Agriculture, the author learned that the species *aleoptera* is not a dioptid, but a Geometrid.

Type: *Eupaniasis aleoptera* (Druce).

Type Locality: Interior of Colombia.

At present there are two species included in this genus. The type and *E. tritoniaria* (Schause) which was originally placed in the genus Melanchroia by Dr. Schause.

I wish to acknowledge my indebtedness to Mr. Hahn W. Capps for the great amount of help he has given me.